

Applicant reviewed the Examiner's latest analysis, and respectfully submits that the Examiner's position remains unsupported by the actual disclosure of the prior art references. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's prior art rejections base on the arguments set forth in the Amendment filed October 16, 2002, which are incorporated herein by reference, augmented in the light of the Examiner's latest analysis as follows.

In the present Office Action dated December 26, 2003, the Examiner alleges that Ogawa discloses that "there is an undesirable phenomenon that the transmittance decreases as impressed voltage increases," and that "[t]herefore, in thick cells, the impressed voltage must be decreased in order to increase transmittance." However, this conclusion does not find any basis in Ogawa's actual disclosure. In fact, Ogawa does not change the voltage. Instead, Ogawa discloses that "by providing liquid crystal layer with plural thicknesses for each wavelength of light ... undesirable wavelength-dependency of the transmittance is eliminated" (*Id.* col. 7, lines 55-61). Nowhere, does Ogawa disclose, teach or suggest applying different voltage values to different pixels R,G,B depending on the thickness of the crystal layer in each, as claimed in claim 1 .

With regard to Utsumi, the Examiner adds the citation to col. 5, lines 33-67 as allegedly teaching "different color filter having corresponding different pixel electrode, so that the distance between the pixel electrode and the common electrode also is different corresponding to each color filter" to "suppress the sudden increase of the transmittance at the short wavelength region or the blue region and obtaining the fine display characteristic." However, as in the case of Ogawa, this analysis does not find any basis in Utsumi's actual disclosure. In fact, Utsumi does not disclose different distances between pixel electrode and common electrode for different color

filters. Instead, Utsumi discloses that “[i]n order to suppress the sudden decrease of the transmittance at the short wavelength region, it is effective to shift the peak wavelength to the short wavelength side by setting a wavelength  $\lambda$  to be shorter than 550nm under the condition  $d_{eff}\Delta n(\lambda)=\lambda/2$  [where  $d_{eff}$  is thickness of the crystal layer]” (*Id.*, col. 5, lines 56-60). Nowhere does Utsumi disclose, teach or suggest spacing pixel electrodes and opposing electrodes by distances which are different for individual color layers, as required by Applicant’s claims 3 and 5.

With regard to Yamahara and Wada, the Examiner’s present analysis does not substantively differ from the analysis set forth in the previous Office Action.

In summary, for the reasons set forth above and in Applicant’s Amendment filed October 16, 2002, the Examiner’s prior art rejections should be withdrawn.

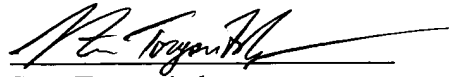
In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Response Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111  
U.S. Appln. No. 08/960,224

Atty Dkt No. Q46919

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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